no. 4 follows no. 5

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. F. ROBERTS.

No. 5. **BALTIMORE, MD. JUNE 1, 1836.** **Vol. III**

☞ This publication is the *successor* of the late AMERICAN FARMER, and is published at the office, on the *west side of Light, near Pratt street*, at FIVE DOLLARS *per annum*, payable in *advance*. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1836.

We have been blessed at last with rain; for which, without affectation, we can truly say, we are most devoutly grateful. After an interval of five weeks without having any rain sufficient to moisten the earth an inch, the waters have fallen, and with them we hope they will bring those refreshing effects which were wont to make the fields smile and vegetation to assume its most healthful hue. Whether it be not too late to be extensively beneficial will depend upon the character of the approaching summer and fall. If these be fruitful of alternate sun and showers, then we may hope that the husbandman may yet witness remunerating harvests. Many we know have not as yet got in their corn crop, ourself of the number; for until within the last few days it would have been as useless to attempt to plough as to weather the ocean in a cream jug. For fifteen inches all moisture was extracted from the earth, and unless the soil, if we may be allowed the use of the term, had been as un-tenacious as the sands of Arabia, the work would have been killing to any team engaged in turning it up: and even after it had been turned up, they would have proved an impracticable mass for all profitable purposes of agriculture. Here is the very eve of May, and much of the work of the early part of April is still to be performed—some crops which should have been up and received their first ploughing, are not yet in the ground. This is a brief sketch of present farming prospects, and they are sombre enough; whether prudent foresight can make up in the after part of the season for what has been lost by the preceding portion is yet to be developed by time—that it may be, is our most fervent wish.

The Durham bull Emperor, together with his car and other fixtures, sold on Saturday last for $350.

THE WHEAT CROP.

From Frederick and Washington counties in this State, and several counties in Pennsylvania, we learn with regret that the prospects for a wheat crop were never more inauspicious. A gentleman from Frederick county in this state, assured us a few days since, that he had heard of several fields in his county being ploughed up, and many others where more than *seed* was not expected to be realized.

The demand for raw silk, we learn from the Silk Culturist is so great that the products of foreign filatures are selling at $6 50 cts. per pound. The advance in Europe is said to be unprecedented. Within a short time the price at Milan has advanced from 24 to 30 per cent.; the finer qualities to 40 per cent., and more advance is expected, as the manufacturers of Lyons, Zurich and Germany cannot procure stock in sufficient quantities to execute the orders they have already received from New York.

Sewing silk commands $10 a pound, and is only to be had in small quantities at that.

The administrator of the late Dr. Hosack's estate writes us that the extensive herd of Durham cattle belonging to that distinguished and public spirited gentleman, went off well at auction on the 20th instant. We rejoice to learn the fact, as it evinces a good spirit as well as a just discrimination in the agricultural community.

The following extract from a letter received from the Rev. J. C. Breckenstein, of Pa., an esteemed correspondent and subscriber, will be read with deep concern. In advance of any remarks upon it, we tender to him our unfeigned thanks for the interest he has taken in procuring and forwarding us a subscriber. These attentions from one's patrons insensibly steal over the heart and infuse into it feelings which while they act as a cordial to the recipient of the favor granted, ensure to the donor the strongest of all *virtuous* obligations that the recollection of his kindness will inspire new life and energy into the object of it, and add to the measure of his desire and capacity to please. But enough of ourself,—let us now turn to the letter of our correspondent.

We regret to find by it, that grain looks bad; though we are by no means surprized at it, inasmuch as the long continued frost and snows of winter, cold cheerless spring, and unparalleled drought of May, had prepared our mind to hear disastrous accounts of the grain crops, generally; but did not calculate that the deficiency would amount to any thing like what our correspondent anticipates.

The fact mentioned by him, that the *"limed* lands look worst," is singular enough; for heretofore lands thus fortified have invariably withstood the winters best, that mineral serving to keep the grain warm and in good heart through the most intense weather, and to push its vegetation beyond the possibility of being spewed up by the breaking up of the frosts in the spring. The fact stated seems to us to be of immense importance; to be worthy of every consideration, and to suggest several inquiries. What is the particular way in which the Rye has been affected? What the quantity of lime used upon the lands per acre? —and whether the drought which has befallen other parts of the country has been felt there? Answers to these queries might furnish the means of accounting for the badness of the Rye crop, as also enable the judicious and observing farmer to obviate difficulties of a similar kind in future. Thus impressed with the importance of the subject, we would respectfully ask of our obliging correspondent to gratify us so far as to favor us with replies to our queries.

Extract from a letter to the editor of the Farmer & Gardener from the Rev. J. C. Breckenstein, dated

NAZARETH, MAY 17, 1836.

"Enclosed are five dollars as a subscription to the third volume of the Farmer & Gardener, of which you will please to send a copy directed to Rev. P. H. Goepp, Bethlehem, Northampton co., Pa. together with a receipt.

"Grain, particularly Rye, looks exceedingly bad in our parts, in consequence of the everlasting snow of last winter. Those fields that promised best last fall, present the worst aspect now—and will not yield the fourth part of a crop. Limed lands, there is no doubt about it, look worst. The *Barnitz pigs*, which I lately received of Mr. R. Sinclair, are coming on very well. I am much obliged to you for the Dahlia and Camelia Canestis seed, as well as the Silk Manual. I made lately an unsuccessful attempt to procure Mulberry seed in Philadelphia:—not a pound was to be had in all the city. The Silk business is becoming all the *fashion*. Successful

attempts in the culture of tobacco have been made about here of late years. Our tobacconists having paid 8 a 10 cents per pound; $100 have been realized in more than one instance from half an acre of land."

QUERIES RELATIVE TO THE CULTURE OF SILK.

To the Editor of the Silk Culturist:—

Allentown, N. J., Feb. 20th, 1836.

SIR—The manufacture of silk, and the cultivation of the mulberry in the United States, has become a subject of such great importance, that the quiet of our village has been roused by its influence, and several of us are now making arrangements to plant orchards in the spring.

The business is new, and though your excellent paper would seem to contain all the information required by those engaging in it, yet there are some apparent contradictions by your correspondents, upon matters which we, who rely upon what we read to guide us in the enterprize, are desirous to have reconciled. Hoping therefore that you will receive this as a sufficient apology for intruding upon your time and attention, and allow me to propose the following queries.

Some of your writers say the young trees should not be stripped sooner than five years from the time they were transplanted. Others, that worms in sufficient numbers may be fed from them the second year, that is, the next year after transplanting them, as I understand it, to defray expences, and that the third year's crop will furnish silk enough to give a nett profit of $100 per acre.

1st. Which statement is the practical and true one?

2d. How old from the seed, should the plants be, before they may MOST profitably be transplanted?

3d. From an orchard planted in hedge form, the plants 2 1-2 feet distant, and the rows 12 feet apart, how many worms may be fed the second year, supposing the statement to be correct, which advises this early leafing?

4th. If I am not mistaken, M. D'Homergue in his book notes American cocoons, without their chrysales, at 8 grains, which would require 960 to the pound, whilst a writer in your paper gives from 260 to 300?

5th. You state $3 per bushel, as the price of cocoons—how are they measured? three bushels may, without difficulty, be put in and on one.

6th. Can cocoons by any care be packed for market without indenting vast numbers of them, which is said to destroy their value?

7th. Before measuring and packing are they stripped of the floss, or are they sold with that attached?

8th. What amount of silk can an ordinary reeler wind from the cocoons in a day?

If it will not tax your goodness too far, to answer, in the next number of the Culturist, the above queries, you will, by so doing, greatly oblige

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM IMLAY.

P. S. From the inducements held forth in your paper, I have purchased 7000 trees, to be planted in the way stated in the third query. Three other gentlemen in our village, are preparing to set out an equal number.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR.

1st. It is the opinion of the most experienced culturists, that trees two years old, may be stript of their foliage without injury, provided the leaves on the extremities of the branches are suffered to remain. It is however recommended by some, to let the trees remain one year after the first picking, in order that they may recover from the loss of their foliage. Trees of two and three years old, yield but little foliage, and consequently, not much profit must be expected from them. It is, however, supposed that potatoes, beans, or other low vegetables may be raised among them, in sufficient quantities to defray the expense of their cultivation and give a small profit.

We have had no experience in feeding from trees of this description, but a gentleman of this country informs us, that he fed, the last season, 50,000 worms, on the foliage of 50,000 white mulberry trees, on their third year's growth, and made at least 10 pounds of silk. The method he pursued, was by pruning the trees, in such a manner as would best promote their growth and form, and feeding the worms on the boughs cut off. These, with such other foliage as he could gather from the remaining branches, furnished him with food sufficient for his family of 50,000 worms. By this experiment it will be seen, that a tree on its third year's growth, sustained a worm, and enabled it to make its cocoon. The Chinese mulberry at 2 and 3 years old, will yield an abundance of foliage, and much more than $100 nett profit may be made from an acre thickly set, and highly cultivated.

2d. Trees should always remain in the seed beds, or nurseries, until they are 2 or 3 years old, if they are to be transported any considerable distance for transplantation. The last spring we transplanted 10,000 seedlings, about half of which died. They were, however, transported about 20 miles, and were some time out of the ground. When trees are to be merely transplanted from the nursery, to the plantation, it is considered by many, advisable to remove them at one year old. They will put out more branches, require more pruning, and consequently, furnish more food for the worm, at 2 and 3 years old.

3d. It is impossible to answer this inquiry with sufficient precision for any practical purpose.—Much depends on soil, cultivation, pruning, &c.

4th. The weight of cocoons, and the number in a pound, varies according to their quality, the time when they are weighed, &c. We should think would average from 250 to 300, to the lb. immediately after the worm is destroyed, and before they are thoroughly cured. As they become dry, they lose their weight, and when perfectly so, a pound, of some qualities, may require the number stated by M. D'Homergue.

5th. Cocoons are measured by putting them gently into the measure and rounding it. There is a difficulty in ascertaining their actual measure or weight, as they vary materially, according to the manner of measuring, or the time of weighing. The most equitable method of coming at their value, is to weigh the silk after it is reeled, and for this purpose, among others, should the grower acquire the art of reeling. Until this is done, the better way is to carry the cocoons to the filature and have them reeled by a skilful reeler. The silk can then be weighed, and the expense of reeling deducted—the number in a bushel varies according to their size, ranging from 2,500 to 3,000.

6th. There is no difficulty or danger in packing and transporting cocoons, provided the directions for preserving and transporting them, given in former numbers, are duly regarded. See pp. 44, 59.

7th. The floss ought not to be taken from the cocoons if they are to be sent to market. It prevents their becoming indented, which materially injures them. Some manufacturers prefer flossed cocoons, on account of the measure, but what they lose in measure is more than made up to them in their quality.

8th. The quantity of silk which can be reeled in a day, depends upon the quality of the cocoons, the reel used, and the experience and dexterity of the reeler. Some reelers will reel a pound; but the average among ordinary reelers, would not much exceed half that quantity.

[From the New-York Farmer.]

SILK.

Mr. Saml. Whitmarsh, of Northampton, who went out the last autumn with a view to inspect the silk manufactures of France and Italy, and obtain what information he could respecting the raising and management of the worms, and the preparation of the raw material, has just returned, after an entirely successful tour. We are promised some full details of the result of his inquiries at a future time. In the meanwhile, we lay before our readers a few incidental facts, which will be received with interest.

He says decidedly, that every thing which he has seen and learnt, favors the cultivation of silk in this country; that it may ultimately become one of the most important interests of the country; and will satisfy all reasonable expectations. As it respects climate and labor, two points in regard to which there has been much scepticism, we have a decided advantage.

As it respects labor, though wages and living are extremely low abroad, and the peasantry engaged in the raising of silk live in the most frugal and meanest manner, yet so much more is accomplished by a laborer among us than among them, that the difference in the expense finds more than an equivalent in the superior amount performed. Every thing done abroad in this way, is done in the most awkward and slovenly manner; the silk, throughout Europe, is cultivated in a small way, in cottages by humble means, and instances are not unfrequent, in which the peasantry travel 5 and 6 miles daily to obtain a supply of leaves for their worms.

The silk raised on the continent, is of a far inferior quality to that raised in this country, 8lb of concoons in this country, yielding a pound of silk, whereas in Europe, 12 pounds are required. This, he thinks, is to be attributed to our climate; the colder the climate, as long as feed can be

found for the worms, or to speak in more classic terms, for the operatives, the better the silk. The American silk therefore, is of a superior quality to the European or the Chinese.

Mr. Whitmarsh has brought with him several kinds of mulberry, to which he designs to give a fair trial. The white mulberry is not used, excepting as furnishing stocks for grafting. The mulberry, which he thinks is to be preferred to all others, is one known as Muries de Chine, or Chinese mulberry; but not the Morus Multicaulis. This plant is not yet introduced into France or England, but has been long enough in Italy to test its remarkable value. Its foliage, though not so large as that of the Morus Multicaulis, is yet much thicker and heavier; and it is comparatively proof against the coldest climate.

Of this mulberry he has brought a large quantity of the seed, which he warrants as genuine, and of last year's growth; and of which, he has deposited some for sale, at the store of Mr. St. John, No. 118 Broadway, at $5 a paper, containing about 4000 seeds. Much of the Chinese mulberry, Morus Multicaulis, brought to this country, is heated in ovens by the Chinese, so as to destroy its vitality; and this is the general occasion of its failure to vegetate. We shall wait with interest for further communications from Mr. Whitmarsh, on a subject so important to the agricultural community, and to the whole country; and are happy that the enterprise has been undertaken by so exact and intelligent an observer; and one, too, who has so deep a personal interest in the concern. H. C.

April 26, 1836.

Silk in Vermont.—Mr. Asa Fletcher, of Orwell, says, in the Silk Culturist, that he finds no more difficulty in raising the white mulberry, than in raising apple trees. He fed worms last year with perfect success, and with no knowledge respecting their management, except what he gained from the newspapers. A gentleman in Shoreham fed about 100,000 worms last year. It is easy for farmers to try the experiment. An ounce of seed, or a few young trees of the white mulberry will cost but little; and the procuring of them certainly may lead to valuable results.

Rev. Dr. Wood, of Bascawen, N. H.—a town certainly not more favorable to the business than Windsor, has made from a single tree, for 25 ys. in succession, a large supply of silk for use in his family, besides several dollars worth annually for sale. His worms have not deteriorated; and he is satisfied from this long and full experiment, that the business may be made useful and profitable in this climate.

RECOVERING FROSTED PLANTS.

It is well known that the injury caused to plants by early spring frosts, is not owing so much to the *direct* action of the cold, as to the sudden application of warmth afterwards. London nursery-men have availed themselves of the knowledge of this fact in recovering plants affected by frost during the night. Their practice is simply *to sprinkle them copiously with cold water before sunrise.* This produces the same effect as the application of cold water to a frozen limb—abstracting the frost so gradually as to produce no injury to the affected parts.

ORCHARD GRASS.

Next to the clovers red and white, herd's grass and timothy, the grass that appears best to repay cultivation in the northern states, is the orchard grass of the north, or cocksfoot grass, as it is sometimes called in the middle states. Its valuable qualities consist in its early growth, the rapidity with which it springs up when fed or cut down, the quantity it produces on light soils, and the covering it affords soils which are apt to suffer after mowing from exposure to the sun.—When allowed to become old and dry, it does not appear to make as good hay, or be as palatable to horses or other stock, as the first mentioned grasses; indeed, to derive the full benefit of orchard grass, frequent mowing, or constant cropping, is requisite. For a second mowing, or crop of rowan, the orchard grass is unequaled.

Orchard grass is excellent for sowing with clover, on all soils, but especially on dry ones, as when mown with the other, it springs up so rapidly as to preserve the clover roots from drying up as they frequently do, and thus prevents the retardation in growth, or death of the plants, that so often ensues. Judge Peters of Pennsylvania, one of the first agriculturists in this country, says, "that on uplands it is preferable to timothy, and that when sown with clover, it endures in uninterrupted vigor and usefulness, when the latter in dry seasons is burned or shriveled."—W. H. Johnson, of the same state, and a practical farmer, says—"*As a pasture grass it is without a rival.* Unlike timothy, or herd, or clover, when cut its growth is one continued effort of vegetation. The new shoot springs immediately out of the blade, and with such a rapidity that I have known in a rich soil, during eleven or twelve days, an average growth of more than an inch per day. Of all the grasses with which I am acquainted, it is the first to grow in the spring, and continues to flourish the last in the fall. It is soft, sweet and nutritious, and when growing with other grasses, it is observed that stock most generally give it a decided preference.

We have for a number of years been in the habit of cultivating this grass, and can cheerfully add our testimony to the above statement of its good qualities, and would further add, that, as its name imports, it is superior to any other grass for orchards, groves, or fields containing great number of shade trees, as under such it flourishes nearly as well as in the open air. The only serious objections we have ever known made to its use were, that by being sown with or without clover, it would form an obstacle to the usual rotation of crops adopted in our wheat growing sections, and that when sown on our lands it too frequently grew in turfs, rather than in a thick closesward. That it can ever be profitably introduced on lands on which it is intended to raise a crop of wheat as often as once in three years we do not imagine; in such cases clover and nothing but clover should be used, as on this the fertilizing powers of manure and plaster can be most profitably exerted. But there is on almost every farm fields that cannot and ought not to be subjected to the rotation system, and here the orchard grass may be invaluable. On farms, too, intended for grazing, the orchard grass will prove a most important auxiliary, and one which we think will be more valued and appreciated the more it is used and cultivated. The rapidity with which it throws out new leaves after cutting is almost incredible, and should be witnessed by all who would understand the vegetative powers of plants. As to its growing in tufts: this is true, as it is generally sown, but the difficulty we think lies in not having a sufficient quantity of seed put on an acre. If put on thick enough, it grows no more in tufts than the other grasses, and spreads in the same manner. When thinly sown with timothy or clover, it grows so much more rapidly after cutting than the others, that a field necessarily assumes a tufted appearance, but this produces no injury whatever, and is indeed beneficial to the grasses with which it is associated.

Orchard grass seed should be cut rather early, and carefully dried, as otherwise it is apt to fall out and be lost. Where it is intended to be mown, the seed when ripe may be cut clean with a cradle, and thus secured, and the bottom then cut with a scythe, as usually performed. The seed is quite light, not often weighing more than 14 or 15 pounds to the bushel; and should be sown in still weather, that the action of the winds in unequally scattering it may be prevented. It has been ascertained that for seed lots, two bushels should be sowed to the acre; and for the sythe or for pasture, the mixture should be one bushel of orchard grass and one of timothy seed, sown either in the spring or fall, and over which should be scattered four quarts of clover seed in the month of March. G.

INDIAN CORN.

The proper soils for this kind of grain, are the sandy, sandy loam, gravelly loam, and rich red, or dark colored earths, which have but little clay in them. A clover sod, well turned over, after having been covered with long manure, makes the best preparation for this crop. It will be of service to go over the ground with a roller, and harrow lengthwise of the furrow, just before planting. All seeds flourish best when put into fresh stirred mould. The time of planting should vary according to the season and part of the country. Dr. Deane observed that the right time of planting may be from the first to the third week in May; or a little sooner or later, according to the dryness of the soil, and the forwardness of the spring. The farmers have a rule in this case, said to be borrowed from the Indians, which is, to plant corn when the leaves of the white oak begin to appear. But if much time is likely to be consumed in planting, it will be necessary to begin in the dryest part of the field a little earlier than this rule directs. Judge Buel observed, "My rule has been to plant when the apple is bursting its blossom buds, which has generally been between the 12th and twentieth of May."

Shell the seed gently by hand that it may not be torn or bruised; and if any corns appear with black eyes, let them be rejected. The preparation of seed for planting, has been different by different cultivators; we will give several modes of preparing seed-corn, and the tiller will take his choice. Judge Buel observed, "The enemies to be combatted are the wire worm, brown grub, birds and squirrels. Of these, the first and two

last prey upon the kernels, and against these, tar offers a complete protection. I soak my seed 12 to 20 hours in *hot* water, in which is dissolved a few ounces of crude saltpetre, and then add (say to 8 quarts of seed) half a pint of tar, previously warmed, and diluted with a quart of warm water. The mass is well stirred, the corn taken out, and as much plaster added as will adhere to the grain. This impregnates, and partially coats the seed with tar. The experience of years will warrant me in confidently recommending this as a protection for the seed."

A writer for *Goodsell's Genesee Farmer*, with the signature of W. T. W., recommends wetting seed corn with soft soap, and rolling it in plaster, and gives the details of an experiment which tested the utility of the practice.

A solution of copperas has been recommended as forming a good preparation for seed corn. Mr. J. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, in a communication published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. x, p. 331, stated as follows:

"Last year I soaked our seed corn in very strong copperas water, as near as I can recollect from 24 to 30 hours; every kernel was made as black as charcoal; the man who planted the corn called me a fool, and said it would never vegetate. But every hill planted came up well, and during its growth excited the remarks of all who saw it, as being the most even field of corn they ever saw. Not one hill in the whole 7 acres was injured by worms; and we had often in previous years been compelled to replant several times, when it had been cut down by the worms. We had over 60 bushels to the acre."

With regard to the sort of corn to be planted, there is much to choose. The Hon. Sam'l. Lathrop, in an article published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. xiii., p. 185, states, that he had procured a sort of corn of Judge Buel, which was about a fortnight earlier than that commonly used, which, he observes, "I think will prove a valuable species to those who wish to sow their land with wheat. In ordinary seasons, it will have become sufficiently ripe for harvest by the middle of September. It is a species of the twelve-rowed corn, but the growth of the stalk is very small, compared with the twelve-rowed corn which I have been accustomed to plant—not exceeding one half of the weight, of course the exhaustion required to sustain an equal number of stalks is much less. This species of corn will bear planting much thicker than any other kind of field corn which I have ever cultivated. I this year [1834] planted the hills 3 feet apart in both directions, intending to have 3 stalks in each hill. But it may be planted 3 feet by two and a half, and then the ground will not be more shaded than it is with the corn generally raised here, when planted in squares of three and a half feet.

The ears set low on the stalk, grow of a good size, and the grain is heavy. I think it is as valuable for use as any other kind of this grain; and from the fact that it will bear planting so thick, I believe that I can secure a larger product than from any other that I have ever tried. But the circumstance that gives it its chief excellence in my estimation, arises from the fact that I can gather my corn in season for the sowing of wheat. In the most unfavorable season, the wheat may be sown in September, and in very favorable seasons, early in that month.

Capt. Coffin, of Newburyport, in the N. E. Farmer, vol. xiii., p. 282, gives an account of the culture of an early sort of corn, received from the Hon. O. Fiske, of Worcester. Capt. Coffin observed, that "Early in May, the corn arrived at hand. On the 14th of the same month, I had about half a peck of it, after being soaked 2 or 3 days in a saturated solution of copperas, planted on less than half an acre of inverted sward, broken up for the purpose. It was manured in the holes, was hoed twice with very little hilling in either operation. It was in spindle and ear the 1st of July, fit for boiling about the 15th to the 20th of the same month, and was harvested the middle of September, and immediately husked out, measuring 45 bushels in the ear, being more than 90 bushels to the acre. The stalk is very small and ran seldom higher than 4 to 5 feet. The ear is small and not long, but the kernel is set very compactly on the cob; is good for boiling green, excellent in bread, and very useful to the farmer on account of its early arrival at maturity; and would have been much more productive had it been planted 2½ by 3 feet distant, instead of three and a half by four, and some even more distant.

"I also made an experiment the last year with another kind, (the spindle corn presented me by a friend,) which has a small but exceedingly long cob, running from 9 to over 15 inches in length, is eight-rowed, of a fine bright yellow color, very productive and excellent for bread, and was harvested ripe before the frost of last season [1834], and the last season it is well known was not one of the most favourable seasons for the growth of that article."

One of the most important improvements in the culture of corn consists in planting from 4 to 6 times the usual quantity of seed; and, at the first hoeing, pulling up all but the proper number of plants, leaving to form the crop none but the most healthy. The additional quantity of seed will cost but little, and the labor of pulling up all but 3 or 4 of the strongest plants is much more than repaid by the increased product. The seed should be covered with clear mould, and not too deep.

A handful of unleached ashes, or a mixture of about equal parts of ashes and plaster put on each hill, immediately after planting, will be useful, not only to nourish and stimulate the young plants, but as a preservative against the cut-worm.

An excellent article on the culture of Indian corn, by Capt. Chandler, was published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. xiii., p. 291. This should be read with care by every cultivator before he commences the raising of his corn crop.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Potatoes for Swine.—Select a warm early piece of ground near your hog pen, of about a quarter of an acre, more or less, and having made it rich with hog or horse manure, plant it with early potatoes, which will probably answer to begin to dig in July, these will, especially if steamed or boiled, be found useful in bringing forward fattening hogs before Indian corn is ripe.

[From the New York Cultivator.]

CORN, CARROT, AND RUTA BAGA CROPS.

Mr. Buel—Dear Sir—Being unwilling to hide my light under a bushel, however humble it may be, when thousands of others are shining so bright around me, illuminating my path and rendering my labors more easy, more productive and more pleasant, I have taken the liberty of forwarding for your disposal, an account of my past season's agricultural labors, so far as they are connected with the cultivation of the corn, the carrot, and the ruta baga crops.

Under the influence of a strong disposition to innovate upon old theories and practices, and to mark out a new and untrodden path, where there appears to be room for improvement; with no reverence for usages whose merits are founded upon mere antiquity, I have commenced the agricultural life, prepared to think and act for myself. With such a disposition, and knowing, as every man of reflection must know, that there is a great degree of ignorance on agricultural science in our country, you may well imagine that I see many things among our hard working and deserving farmers, that most emphatically require a thorough and radical change—that there is a vast amount of labor, of hard, back-aching labor, which from improper application, produces not its suitable reward—and there are many acres of fine productive soil, which by improper management are not made to yield a return of simple interest upon the cost.

I will acquaint you with my experiment upon the cultivation of a field of corn, of 3 and one third acres. The land was of the kind here denominated the oak timbered land; a strong, loam soil, with a clay bottom. It had been 3 years down after wheat, without seeding, and had been previously worked pretty close. In May I carted on about 30 loads of rotted manure upon 2 acres of the poorest part of the land, and the rest was without manure. I then ploughed it very carefully, being particular to turn the sward *all* under. I then dragged it twice with the harrow across the furrows, and then with a hand marker having 7 trails, I marked out for the rows, 3 feet 6 inches one way, by 1 foot 9 inches the other. The ground had by this time owing to the drought become very dry. It was now the 19th of May; I had intended to have planted by the 12th, by which I should have avoided the bad effects of the drought.

I soaked my corn, and rolled it in plaster. It was of the 12 rowed kind; I put from 5 to 8 kernels in a hill and covered with moist earth. The corn came up unevenly, some not till 3 or 4 weeks after planting. On the 2nd of June, I put on 35 bushels per acre of leached ashes. On the 11th, ploughed out the corn with the cultivator, and hoed, throwing a little fresh earth around each hill, first thinning it out of the best spears in each hill. It came forward very fast. On the 23d, went through the second time with the cultivator, but owing to a press of other business, did not hoe it. July 2nd, used the cultivator the third time, and hoed the second, throwing little fresh earth in each hill. This was all the labor bestowed in the tillage of the corn,

it now presented a most healthy and thriving appearance, and almost completely shaded the ground. At this period my neighbours began to prophecy the result of my experiment, and with no very flattering terms.—Without a single exception they told me I would have but little corn, and that that little would be poor, as it grew too thick, and was too much shaded. With this array of prophetic judgment, from old and young against me, I almost began to doubt the wisdom of my experiment, and to repent having wandered from the footsteps of my fathers. Some advised me to cut out every other row, but as I had begun the experiment, I thought it proper to carry it through. The corn grew rapidly, grew strong, and maintained its healthy colour. On the 3d of October, after an unusually cold and unfavourable season, with frost every month, particularly on the 3d of August, which materially injured the corn crop, and one on the 16th September, which put a stop to its growth, I cut up my corn by the roots and stouted it off the field, and left it till the 10th of November, when I completed the husking, and stored into my grainery 322 bushels of ears of good corn: being at the rate of about 50 bushels of corn to the acre. Besides the corn, I had double the usual quantity of stalks, which in this season of scarcity I have found very valuable. I will now inform you of the carrot crop.

Early in the spring I carted 8 loads of manure on to one eighth of an acre of tolerable rich bottom land, deep and loose, and ploughed it under; and on the 12th of May put the seed in the ground by hand, in drills 14 inches apart. The seed did not come up well, there being frequent vacancies of from one to ten feet in length. In the course of the season the carrots were hoed twice and wed three times by hand. On the 29th October, I harvested the crop, which turned out 210 bushels of carrots, at the rate of 1680 bushels per acre. The whole cost of tillaging and harvesting was $14, including interest on land at $50 per acre; the value of crop at two shillings per bushel, $52 50 nett gain from one eighth of an acre. I have no doubt that had the seed come up uniformly over the field, I should have had 250 bushels, which would have been 2000 bushels per acre.

Adjoining the carrot field, and of the same kind of land, and prepared in the same way, I had one tenth of an acre devoted to the culture of the ruta baga. The ground was made perfectly level, and the 25th June the seed was sown in drills from 18 to 20 inches apart and came up well, as the weather was very favorable. On the first hoeing they were thinned to 12 inches apart. They were hoed but twice; and on the 15th November I harvested 122 bushels; being at the rate of 1,220 bushels per acre. Value of crop at 19 cents per bushel, $23.18; tillage and harvesting, $2.20, leaving a balance of $20.98 nett gain from one tenth of an acre.

With regard to the carrots, they were not thinned, but left to grow as they came from the seed; but the looseness of the soil allowed them to spread, and they grew to a very great size; some measuring 17½ inches in circumference, by 30 inches in length, weighing 7½ lbs. The largest turnip measured 25 inches in circumference, and weighed 11lbs; very few weighing less than 5 and 6.

I would respectfully solicit the attention of your correspondent, Thos. Midford, to the account of the ruta baga culture, which he considers the least enlightened and the least productive.

Respectfully yours,
EDWARD MILLER.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

ON WATERING LANDS.

Irrigation or watering lands, is a subject of vast importance to the farmer, but so little attention has been paid to the subject that its utility has never been tested, at least in this part of the State. A brook or small stream may sometimes be turned from its ordinary channel and be made to water acres of mowing land, at a trifling expense, and increasing the crop of grass in some instances more than four fold.

A Water Level is an instrument that may be used in this business to much advantage. One of the following simple construction will answer every purpose. Fill a clear glass phial half full of water and fasten it horizontally on a piece of board—sighting by the surface of the water in the phial at different points, as it may be ascertained with the utmost facility at what places the artificial stream may be carried and still preserve a sufficient descent to carry off the water.

A little experience in this matter will show that water may be carried round declivities and gently sloping lands at such heights as to the casual observer it would be deemed utterly impossible. The wash of roads may be turned into mowing lands with singular advantage. I have known farmers in Massachusetts to build and maintain at considerable expense, culverts, and bridges across roads, for the sole purpose of turning the wash of the roads, in spring time and during heavy rains, on their mowing grounds; and lands that receive the wash have produced a crop of grass highly profitable, and in many instances two crops the same season, while the wash is continually adding richness to the soil without the aid of any other kind of dressing.

A writer in speaking of watering land, says, 'In the hilly country of Vermont, I owned a farm, over which I carried the water of a small stream in artificial channels, more than a mile. Lands that did not yield half a ton of hay to the acre, were thus made to yield two tons; by which means I added to my crop 6 or 8 tons.'

Now hundreds of instances of this kind might be adduced to prove the immense benefit that is to be derived by a judicious mode of irrigation.

[From the Genessee Farmer.]

HARVESTING OF CORN—BY W. G.

Mr. Editor—Some of my opinions respecting the best and most profitable mode of harvesting a crop of corn, were considerably shaken by the communications which appeared in the last volume of the Farmer on this subject, from men whose testimony is of the greatest weight; my impression has been, that to secure the greatest quantity of good sound corn, it was best, as soon as the tops had become somewhat dry, and the ears hard glazed, to top the corn, and let the ears stand on the stalks till the time of gathering, and such, of course, has generally been my practice. I did this, because I believed that after the top had performed its office of fecundating the plant, it became in a manner useless; and that stalks dry, and leaves withered, however excellent as a fodder for cattle, could do little or nothing towards elaborating the juices necessary for the perfection of the ears. It besides appeared to me that the fresh and green husks, which farmers know retain their power of elaborating sap much longer in general than the leaves, were designed by nature to supply the ears with food; and though opposed to the mutilation of plants generally, as the means of increasing their productiveness, topping corn I did not consider as an operation of that kind. When such men, however, as Buel and Colman, maintain a different theory, and backed by experiment, contend that topping corn is hurtful, it certainly becomes minor agriculturists to pause, and test the question thoroughly. These farmers, and others assert, that topping corn is decidedly injurious—that it materially lessens the actual weight of the crop—and, therefore, that allowing the stalk to remain whole till the time of gathering, or else cutting it up close to the bottom, is the preferable mode of harvesting.

These experiments, though so far as they were detailed, they appeared to be very fairly conducted, were not altogether satisfactory to me, as they did not go far enough. Every farmer is sensible, that corn topped becomes more thoroughly dried by exposure to the direct rays of the sun, and must therefore be expected to weigh less at the time of gathering than corn shaded by the tops, or cut up by the bottom and standing in sacks till husked. My corn the past year had been cut up by the bottom, with the exception of a few pieces of rows, before the thought of making any experiments myself on the subject occurred. In order to see, however, whether my ideas of the different rate of shrinkage between topped corn, and that cut up, were correct, I carefully weighed a basket full of ears of each kind, at the time of gathering, and placing them in a dry chamber, where they lay undisturbed, let them remain until the middle of January, when I had both kinds carefully shelled and weighed. By this experiment, it appeared that the corn cut up by the bottom, shrunk three lbs. in a bushel more than the topped; but this did not mark the extent of the difference, as at the time of shelling, the former was easily distinguished from the latter, by its comparative dampness, though both parcels were bright, fine corn. I cannot, therefore, consider the question as entirely put at rest by any experiments that have yet been made, but as the matter is certainly one of importance, I hope that another season will not pass without its being done effectually. In order to do this, all the specimens must not only be weighed and measured at the time of gathering, and at the time of shelling, but be suffered to remain in some position favorable to the evaporation of all dampness until the corn is complete and thoroughly dried, when a careful comparison of the whole would show the result.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HORSE BEE.

As this is a season in which many horses die with the Bots, we have been requested to publish something on the subject. At the same time a pamphlet has been put into our hands. The article is too long for insertion entire.

The horse bee is the most contemptible of all insects—"They for a season inhabit the stomach, prey upon it, destroy its texture, and introduce convulsions and death." They appear from the 20th of June until September, or until the cold evenings commence. They are two kinds—the larger kind generally cast their eggs on the anterior legs, but never under the throat—the smaller always under the throat. It has been supposed that these eggs hatch in the horses' stomach. Not so; the process of hatching is nearly completed before the horse, feeling uneasy, bites the limbs on which they are hatching, and so they pass into his stomach. They are provided with two sharp hooks by which they secure a hold, and there remain until they arrive at full growth, three-fourths of an inch in length. Their work is effected, most generally, in February, March or April.

General Symptoms of Bots in Horses.

Sometimes horses which are hard worked discover no apparent symptoms until death. In young horses the symptoms are generally better ascertained. In general the horse loses flesh, coughs, eats but sparingly, bites his sides, and sometimes with violence. These symptoms continue and increase for a longer or shorter time, according to the violence of the case, and then a discharge from the nose commonly takes place; and at length stiffness of the legs and neck, staggering, laborious breathing, convulsions and death.

Appearance on Dissection.

Bots in abundance collected near the passages into and out of the stomach, and of various sizes, according to the time of their residence there.

The texture of the stomach penetrated and greatly injured. The internal coat of the stomach appears thickened and preternaturally hard on those parts where the greatest injury is done. In four out of five dissections the lungs were found greatly inflamed; some parts in a state of suppuration, others in a putrescent state. The one whose lungs were not marked with inflammation, was a young horse of two years old, whose lungs had never been injured by hardships.

Query.—Why this inflammation, &c. on the lungs?

The irritation arising by the action of bots in the stomach, may produce a general inflammatory disposition in the system; but as the lungs of horses, by hard usage, are more predisposed to inflammation and its consequences than any other given part of the body, the inflammation fixes there, and in many (if not most) instances seems to be the immediate cause of death.

Experiments to remove Bots from the Stomach.

Aloes, rum, mercury, jalap, brine, linseed oil, pepper, tincture of tobacco, decoction of pink root, &c. are all ineffectual. This will not appear strange when we consider how tenacious they are of life. Nothing is more injurious than rum, and other heating things, to the irritable state of the stomach, whose texture is nearly perforated in numerous places.

Almost every farmer in Massachusetts has some specific, and frequently one of the above named, or those of less consequence. A farmer's horse sickens with a cold or a pain in the stomach from hard travelling perhaps; he asks his neighbor. What is the matter? He answers, The bots.—What shall I do? Give him rum. The rum is given and the horse recovers immediately. Well, what is next? Why rum has cured the bots. In like manner other things obtain credit for killing bots.

Experiments for making Bots let go their hold without the body.

The stomach laid open, the following things were applied to no effect, but in some instances they appeared to hang the stronger—rum, brine, lime, fish oil, British oil, burnt alum, corrosive sublimate, spirits of turpentine, tincture of aloes, decoction of tobacco, pepper, volatile spirit, elixir camphor, weak elixir vitriol, &c. &c. Actual fire would cause them to let go, although not in all cases, sometimes certain individuals would cling the faster, and die, like a good soldier, at his post, before they would relinquish their hold. They will live hours after they are considerably scorched by a candle. Strong vitriolic acid would immediately cause them to let go their hold. This acid, joined with oil and water, (equal parts) would answer the purpose, though not so effectually as the acid by itself. This acid was found to be more effectual than aqua fortis.

Experiments to destroy Bots without the body.

The following experiments were made at different times, and on bots three quarters grown or more:

		h. min.	
Immersed in	Rum	25	others not so long
	Decoction tobacco	11	
	Strong elixir vitriol	2 18	
	Volatile spirits	55	
	Spirits turpentine	45	
	Essential oil of mint	2 5	
	Decoction pink root	10	
	Fish oil	49	
	Linseed oil	10	
	Solution of salts	2	no effect
	Elixir proprietatis	10	
	Beef brine	10	
	Solution of indigo	10	
	Elixir camphor	10	

lived

The experiments which had no effect were discontinued at the expiration of the time specified. Bots cannot endure the cold so intense as to freeze.

Preventive Means.

Scrape off the eggs, when laid on the horse, every eight or ten days. A much longer interval will answer the purpose, even once in twenty days; but there is a greater certainty of destroying the whole in short intervals, as some may be overlooked at one time and not at another. This practice must be continued through the season of them, and may be performed with ease with a sharp knife. The eggs should not be scraped off where the horse can feed, as in that case the young bots might be taken in. It is difficult to remove those eggs laid under the throat with a knife, but they may be destroyed with a hot iron, made for that purpose.

Palliative Means.

From what has been said, it appears exceedingly difficult to remove bots from the stomach: they are covered as with a coat of mail, and seem to be proof against any thing that can be thrown into the stomach with safety.

As no certain method has been found effectual in removing them from the stomach, the whole indication seems to be to remove the irritation and inflammation; and this is to be done by blood-letting and a free use of mild oils. Blood-letting has a tendency to remove the inflammatory disposition, and oils lubricate the fibres of the stomach, and tend to obviate the effects of the stimulus which produces inflammation and death. However, all this ought to be done in the early stages, and even then the event is very uncertain.

In most instances it appears that the immediate cause of death was the local affection in the lungs; and in those instances where the local affection of the lungs did not exist, it appears that the irritation occasioned by the bots introduced convulsions ending in death.

When the lungs are much affected death is almost certain; but in those instances where the lungs are not affected, there is considerable probability, that by blood-letting and a free use of oils, the effects of these insects may be warded off for some time, and perhaps long enough for them to come to maturity, at which time they cease to act.—*Eastern paper.*

LOOK TO YOUR PORK.—Experience has shown that pork packed when frozen is in general not as sweet and good as that packed when unfrozen, and that extraordinary measures are sometimes required to preserve it in a decent state. Those who packed pork in this state, either for sale, or for family use, will do well to examine it soon, if they have not already done so; and if they find it in any degree defective, immediately remedy it, by turning off the brine, boiling and scumming it, and adding to it before returning it, a sufficient quantity of salt to strike through the pork at once. We have within a few days noticed a quantity of pork somewhat injured in quality by being packed in this state; and there is undoubtedly much in the country that would be benefitted by timely attention.

ON BURNING SMOKE HOUSES.—*By Silas Cornell.*

A lover of good Bacon, in number ten of the Genesee Farmer, wishes to know the best method of smoking. He has well suspected that his brick smoke-house is too close, and his experiments in making holes in the door were an aim at the right thing, but the ventilation was by no means sufficient. A brick smoke-house is not well adapted to the purpose; many persons have gone to an extra expense to erect such a building, which finally does not answer the purpose. Mine is formed with a cellar 2 feet deep, walled with rough stones, and the earth raised against the outside to the top of the wall. On this stands a building 6 feet square, boarded in the manner of a barn—boards set upright, but not closely jointed or battened. This affords a

bout the proper ventilation—the meat dries, and smokes in fine order. The best article for producing smoke is sound maple wood well seasoned; with this a slow and constant fire may be maintained, besides giving the meat a better flavor than most other wood.—SILAS CORNELL.

The manufacture of sugar from the beet root in France, threatens, in consequence of certain improvements in the process, to drive the West India sugar from the market. To prevent this, the French Minister of Finance, M. D'Argout laid a bill before the Chamber of deputies on the 5th of April, the object of which was to levy a tax upon all sugar manufactured in France. He observed that the growth of this manufacture had been prodigious since 1828, that it had injured the finance of the kingdom, and threatens the naval trade of the country, and the very existence of the colonies. In 1828 there were but 58 manufactories in operation, and 31 were building, but since that period the produce of the manufacture had increased 20 fold, and the colonial sugar could no longer stand in competition with it. In 1835 there were 400 manufactories either in activity or erecting. The amount manufactured from the beet root in 1828 was less than *five million and a half* kilogrammes, the amount manufactured in 1835, was *thirty-five millions*. In 1828 only one fifth of the whole sugar consumed in France was manufactured in the kingdom, and the damage to the treasury was but two million of francs; in 1835 the damage was more than 17 millions. The Minister concluded by proposing a tax of fifteen francs upon every 200 pounds of sugar manufactured from the beet root or other substances, after the 1st of August next.

The crops in our parish at present exhibit a prospect fairer perhaps than has been for a number of years heretofore. The stubble cane, or "rattoon," which for several sessons past has hardly been worth cultivating, bids fair to rival the plant if not surpass it.

Can any planter assign a just reason for the mode recently introduced among us for chopping off the tops of the old stubble in the spring, and of what utility it is to the process of vegetation? If there be an advantage in this method we think that it should be generally known; and if there be none, why the fact is, as it regards our opinion on the subject, it should be generally *let alone.—Franklin, Lou. Banner.*

MANNA OF THE DESERT.

M. Bore, formerly director of the gardens and farms of the Pacha of Egypt, found in 1832 the *Tamarix Mannifera* (*taraf*, of the Arabians of desert) growing in great abundance about a day's March from the borders of Mount Sinai. He saw women and children occupied in collecting the manna which foll in showers from the branches of this shrub. The Arabs assured him that this manna purified was not inferior to the best honey. That which he himself gathered was in large drops of the size of a pea, agreeable to the taste, and but little saccharine and gummy. To purify it the Arabs plunge it into boiling water and skim it. This is probably the manna which nourished the Hebrews, and which other authors have regarded as being produced by the *Alhagi Maurorum*, a shrub, which according to them is found on the confines of the desert, where a moisture, which it requires, prevails. M. Bore has however found two specimens in the neighborhood of Sinai.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 75	——
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs.	8 00	8 50
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	——	80
White,	"	——	75
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	——	——
North Carolina,	"	——	——
Upland,	"	18¼	20
FEATHERS,	pound.	50	52
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	——	1 50
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	7 75	8 25
Do. do. baker's	"	7 50	8 00
Do. do. Superfine,	"	6 87	7 12
Super How. st. in good de'd	"	——	6 50
" " wagon price,	"	6 25	——
City Mills, extra,	"	——	7 00
Do.	"	6 50	6 62
Susquehanna,	"	6 50	——
Rye,	"	——	——
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	——	19 50
do. in bbls.	bbl.	——	4 37
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 25	....
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	——	——
Orchard,	"	none	
Tall meadow Oat,	"	——	——
Herds, or red top,	"	——	——
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	——	20 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	9 00	9 25
Slaughtered,	"	——	——
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	16	——
second,	"	14	——
refuse,	"	12	——
LIME,	bushel.	35	37
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	——	——
OATS,	"	40	45
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	——	——
Black eye,	"	1 12	——
Lady,	"	——	——
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	4 00	4 25
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	——
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	——	——
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	90	——
Susquehannah,	"	——	92
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	4 75	5 00
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 90
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 25	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,	"	——	——
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	——	1 41
Red,	"	1 30	1 38
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	38	——
" in hhds.	"	35½	——
" wagon price,	"	34	——
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 25	——
To Wheeling,	"	1 50	——
		washed.	un washed
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	55 to 68	30 32
Full Merino,	"	48 55	28 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	45 48	26 28
One half do.	"	40 45	24 26
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	36 40	22 24
Pulled,	"	38 40	23 24

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	——	——
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	15	17
Shoulders, do.	"	12	——
Middlings, do.	"	13	14
Assorted, country,	"	13	13½
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	31
Roll,	"	20	22
CIDER,	barrel.	——	——
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	4 50	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	20 00	45 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	——	1 87
CHOP RYE,	"	——	1 87
EGGS,	dozen.	——	12
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	8 00	——
No. 2,	"	6 75	——
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 50	——
Mackerel, No. 2, 9 25;—No. 3	"	——	6 50
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	pound.	15	——

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank, ...par
Branch at Baltimore, ...do
Other Branches, ...do

MARYLAND.

Banks in Baltimore, ...par
Hagerstown, ...1a
Frederick, ...do
Westminster, ...do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do
Do. payable at Easton, ...do
Salisbury, ... 5 per ct. dis.
Cumberland, ...2a
Millington, ...do

DISTRICT.

Washington, } Banks, ½.
Georgetown, }
Alexandria, }

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, ...1a
Chambersburg, ...2a
Gettysburg .....do
Pittsburg, ...2a2½
York, ...1a
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 1½a2
Delaware [under $5] 3a4
Do [over 5] 1a2
Michigan Banks, ...5a
Canadian do. 5a

VIRGINIA.

Farmers Bank of Virginia 1a2
Bank of Virginia, ...do
Branch at Fredericksburg do
Petersburg, ...do
Norfolk, ...do
Winchester, ...do
Lynchburg, ...do
Danville, ...do
Bank of the Valley, ...do
Branch at Romney, ... 1
Do. Charlestown, .do
Do. Leesburg, ...do
Wheeling Banks, ... 3¼a4
Ohio Banks, generally 3a4
New Jersey Banks gen. 1½a2
New York City, ...1a
New York State, ... 2½a3
Massachusetts, ... 2a2½
Connecticut, ... 2a2½
New Hampshire, ... 2a2½
Maine, ... 2a2½
Rhode Island, ... 2a2½
North Carolina, ... 3a3½
South Carolina, ... 3a3½
Georgia, ... 3½a4
New Orleans 5

OXEN WANTED.

THE EDITOR OF THE FARMER AND GARDENER, Baltimore, Md. wishes to purchase 4 pair of Eastern OXEN. It is necessary that they should be good matches, young, large sized, well broken, of docile disposition, and that the *yoke* in which they have been used to work should accompany each pair.

Farmers and others, to the eastward, possessing such animals will please make immediate application, stating the character, &c. of their respective Oxen, price deliverable at Baltimore, and time when they can be delivered there.

May 24th. 4t.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Notice of the rain—sale of bull Emperor—wheat crop in Frederick—demand for raw silk—sale of Dr. Hosack's cattle—notice of Rev. Mr. Breckenstein's letter on the rye crop, &c. in Pennsylvania—queries and answers relative to the silk culture—Mr. Whitmarsh's visit to the silk factories in France and Italy—silk in Vermont—recovering frosted plants—orchard grass—indian corn—potatoes for swine—corn, carrot and ruta baga crops—on watering lands—harvesting of corn—the horse Bee—look to your pork—on burning smoke houses—on manufacture of best sugar in France—crops in Louisiana—manna of the desert—prices current, advertisements.

CLAIRMOUNT NURSERY, May 25th, 1836.

CATALOUGE OF DOUBLE DAHLIAS FOR SALE.

6 Inwood's Crimson Multiflora, flowers early, 5 ft. $ 75
5 Jane Insurmountable, superb yellow, fine shape, 7 feet, 50
12 Picta Formasissama, beautiful scarlet, striped with orange, 6 feet, 50
4 National Guest—new and very fine, 2 00
4 Rose d'Amore, inner petals white, 7 feet, 75
8 Marshal Landgrevine, a Rose Lilack, fine, 7 ft. 50
3 Widnal's Granta, deep claret, splendid flower, 5 feet, 1 00
3 Delicate Blush, 50
9 Richardson's Alices, white, with deep pink edge, 4 feet, 75
6 Levick's Incomparable, scarlet, tipped with white, 6 feet, 1 00
2 Lady Gray, pink and white, fine, 4 feet, 75
6 Prince of Orange, fine orange, 5 feet, 60
12 Jane Bross Sines, deep red, 5 feet, 50
2 Neptune, a beautiful Lilack, a magnificent full flower, 4 feet, 75
6 Belodona, purple and white, fine, 50
3 Shanel's Renuncules, 50
4 Buckhanan's Campacta, dark crimson, fine shape, 4 feet, 75
2 Lord Brougham, superb crimson, 5 feet, 75
3 Marchinoness of Lotham, fine crimson, good shape and color, 4 feet, 75
2 Widnal's Plutos, a fine rose lilack, 4 feet, 1 00
2 Sulfuria exolata, fine yellow, 50
2 Alba Fimbrata, 50
1 Deneres Queen of the whites, 1 25
1 Widnal's Perfection, fine rosy crimson, 1 00
2 Lord Derby, superb deep crimson, full flower, 5 fee', 1 00
2 Henry the VIII., a deep dark purple, most black, 5 feet, 1 00
2 Widnal's Golconda, white penciled with lilack, 6 feet, 75
3 Lord John Russel, a globe crimson, 5 feet, 1 00
1 Pluto, dark purple, 1 00
2 Crus Purpurio Varigata, 1 00
2 Countess of Liverpool, 1 00
2 Widnal's Village Maid, 2 00

Many others.

I will take $6 for a dozen of my selection, and will send superb sorts, not having any bad ones. june 1

FIELD SEEDS.

NEW AND RARE SORTS.

THE Subscriber is just receiving ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES of European and other FIELD SEEDS, among which are many NEW and RARE KINDS, and well adapted to suit the MIDDLE and SOUTHERN STATES, viz:

PERENNIAL and ITALIAN RYE GRASS, these grasses, particularly the former, are extensively cultivated in Europe, are generally mixed with clover; fine pasture, rich moist meadow land suits them] best. Sow 1 bushel to an acre.

SAINFOIN or ESPERSETT, particularly adapted to a calcareous or chalky soil, considered in England, one of the most valuable plants: farmers not possessing calcareous soils, may succeed with this grass by dressing their lands with clay marl. This grass would no doubt flourish well in our most southern states.—3 to 4 bushels of seed should be sown per acre.

FIELD BURNETT, this grass is well suited for sowing on high, gravelly soils; fine sheep pasture—sow 2 bushels per acre.

SCARLET CLOVER, or TREFOIL—*Trifolium Incarnatum.* A valuable early grass, and fine for soiling in summer, or supplying food when other grasses are winter killed. If sown in the fall it can be cut three weeks earlier than common clover, or if sown in the months of April, 50 days after sowing. From its rapid growth it is likely to become a valuable acquisition to the farmer—20lbs. is required to seed one acre. Also for sale a few pounds YELLOW TREFOIL.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.—Fine pasture, and for lawns. Its increase is very much facilitated by a top dressing of ashes—sow half peck per acre.

BLUE GRASS, GREEN GRASS, &c.—Suitable for for e, ing fine green swards, and sometimes sown for sturpam and on meadow land—sow 1 to 2 bushels per acre.

SWEET SCENTED VERNAL GRASS.—Particularly valuable for pasture, very early; proper situation well drained meadow land.

MILLET.—The stalk of this plant resembles those of Indian corn, though much smaller, principally valuable for green fodder, 2 good crops can be raised during the season, the first to be sown about the 20th May, on a rich light soil—half a bushel of seed should be sown per acre, if fodder is the object, and less if for seed.

ENGLISH & POLAND OATS—several sorts weighing 44 lbs. per bushel, cultivated as the common kinds.

SKINLESS OATS.—The grain naked like wheat, should be sown about 15th April. A product of 80 bushels, is said can be produced from one acre, and each bushel is worth three times more than the common oats—price 50 cts. per lb.

SPRING & WINTER VETCHES or TARES.

LUCERNE OR FRENCH CLOVER—Very valuable, especially for soiling, bears cutting several times during summer, requires a deep rich loam, not wet. Stands the severest winters, and drought does not effect it—20 lbs. is sufficient to seed one acre, if sown broad cast—half a bushel of rye or oats if sown with 20 lbs. of seed will effectually protect the tender plants from weeds.—See Am. Farmer.

GAMA GRASS.—This last but not least in value, is a strong coarse grass, indigenous to all the Southern States, but has been but partially cultivated, its product is immense. Animals eat it with avidity. An ounce of seed which contains 260 kernels, will by being planted and subdivided three seasons in succession, enable the culturist to set out a meadow of 53 1-2 acres, which will last him an age—price 50 cts. per ounce.

ALSO

MANGOLD WURZEL, or large pale red Beet; RUTA BAGA; LARGE YELLOW TURNIP; ROUND & LONG CROOKED PUMPKIN; FIELD PEAS and BEANS; COW CABBAGE, or *Caucasanam Kale*, a fine green fodder for cattle; Altringham Carrot; MERCER, EARLY KIDNEY & EARLY ROUND POTATOES.

For sale by R. SINCLAIR, Jr.
june 1 Light, near Pratt st.

AGRICULTURAL AGENCY *in Philadelphia,*

(No. 5, SOUTH FIFTH-STREET.)

THE Subscriber continues to purchase and sell on commission, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Asses, and other domestic animals of choice breeds or qualities, suitable for breeders.

He has now on register for sale, the following animals, viz:

VERY VALUABLE SWINE.

One boar and three sows, of the genuine Norfolk thin rined breed, one year old and upwards.

Also, five sows and four boars of the Philadelphia white breed—some nine and the rest twelve months old. Most of the sows of both kinks are supposed to be in pig.

Price twelve and a half cents per pound.

FIRST RATE JACKS AND JENNETS.

Two Jacks and three Jennets, of the largest size and best blood, of good ages, and remarkable fine breeders.—The Jacks are near 14 hands high, and the Jennets 13 hands and upwards. Two of the Jennets are in foal by an imported Maltese Jack, full 14 hands high. Besides these, which are such animals as can seldom be obtained, the subscriber can at all times procure to order *good* Jacks and Jennets at fair prices.

CHOICE CATTLE.

Several bulls, cows and heifers, of the Improved Durham Short Horn breed, with indisputable and excellent pedigrees, are for sale at prices much below those recently obtained in this vicinity for animals in *no respect better.*

MERINO AND BAKEWELL SHEEP.

The subscriber has made ample arrangements to meet *this* summer the numerous demands upon him for choice breeders of the above kinds.

All orders sent him early, say previous to the first of August next, will be filled promptly from the best flocks in this region, which are believed to be equal to any in the Union.

SHORT WHEAT.

The subscriber is sole agent for the sale of this year's crop of this most extraordinary variety of Polish wheat, for a description of which see Farmer & Gardener, vol. 2, page 164. Price $5 a bushel. Orders must be forwarded before the end of July, and the wheat must be paid for on delivery.

All letters not containing *orders* ought to be post paid and directed to J. IRIVIN HITCHCOCK,
june 1 sow3t Philadelphia.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GRASS SEEDS, &c.

JAMES MOORE, successor of Sinclair & Moore, Light street near Pratt, tenders his thanks to the agricultural community, for the liberal patronage heretofore afforded to the Maryland Agricultural Repository, and respectfully invites the attention of farmers and others, to his stock of articles now on hand, comprising a large assortment of PLOUGHS of the most approved patterns, both wrought and cast shears, and of sizes adapted to all the purposes of agriculture—also Hill side and double mould board ploughs.

Corn cultivators of different kinds, those with five wrought tines generally preferred: Harrows of different shapes and sizes.

Corn shellers, the usefulness of which has been fully attested, and the increased sales of the last year, together with the many impressions of their utility, by those who use them, give evidence of their excellence—price $20. Subject to a discount of 5 per cent for cash payment.—Price from $15 to $30. Improved Wheat Fans, of different sizes.

Cylindrical Straw cutters, a superior article for cutting any kind of long forage, 20 inch boxes adapted to horse power, $75—extra knives per set $6. 14 inch box adapted to manual power $45—extra knives $5 per set. 11 inch box which has some recent improvements $30—extra knives, $3 per set. Common dutch straw cutters from $5 to $7 50.

Garden and Field Tools, such as spades, shovels, hedge shears, mattocks, grubbing hoes, pruning tools, and hoes in a variety of forms, &c. Cast steel axes, warranted, Wove wire for screens, fans, cellar windows, safes, &c. Cotton Gins made to order—Grain Cradles—Harvest tools in their season.

Machines for sowing clover seed, which distribute the seed with regularity over a space of 12 feet at a time.

Having an *Iron Foundry* attached to this establishment extra castings for ploughs of all kinds, Threshing machines, Horse powers, Mill work, window weights, &c can be furnished or made to order of the best quality and at moderate prices.

FIELD SEEDS.

Orchard grass, Herds grass, Tall meadow oat grass.—Timothy and Clover; also on hand a lot of Ruffle oats.—Buckwheat, Millet, Potato Oats, &c.

Retail sales mostly confined to town acceptances, or to cash for which a discount will be made on implements.

SUPERB DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

The subscriber has now the pleasure to offer to his friends a numerous collection of those splendid FLOWER ROOTS. The assortment consists of about one hundred fine varieties, embracing all the various shades and colours. ☞Printed directions, relative to planting and general management will be furnished to each purchaser. Price 50a75 cents, 1a$2 each. A liberal discount will be made when 1 doz. or more are taken. ROBT. SINCLAIR, jr.
may 10 Light, near Pratt street whf.

SPLENDID DOUBLE DAHLIAS—FIELD BEANS, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SONS have received five collections of Dahlias from Europe, selected from the most celebrated establishments there, and comprising the very *elite* of all that have been brought into notice there during the last two years. These will be furnished at the most moderate rates. Of the older varieties they have a great stock, comprising a great number of choice varieties that are yet sold at high rates elsewhere; but which we now offer at 3, 4, 5 and 6 dollars per dozen, according to the kinds. Priced catalogues will be sent to every applicant, and orders for trees, plants, or for garden, agricultural and flower seeds, will receive the utmost attention.

650 bushels of White Field BEANS of a superior quality and of a very prolific variety, at $2 per bushel by the barrel or tierce—*Terms Cash.*

Linnæan Garden and Nurseries, Flushing, near New York.

May 24th. 2t.